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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 09/644,345 | 08/23/2000 | Tom Sharples | 4905.P005 | 2756 |
| 8791 | 7590 | 07/28/2005 | EXAMINER | |
| BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030 | | | BOCCIO, VINCENT F | |
| | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | 2616 | |

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | 09/644,345 | SHARPLES ET AL. | |
| Examiner | Art Unit | | |
| Vincent F. Boccio | 2616 | | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on Amendment of 13 May 2005.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-48 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-48 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a))

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

The Group and/or Art Unit location of your application in the PTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Group Art Unit 2616.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to amended claims 1-7 and 9-48 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

It is noted that the HTML with script causes the change in the control from video to text mode, believed to be met by the references previously applied, after a careful consideration the examiner provides new grounds with the teaching of Eyer, as applied below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 1, 5-8, 9, 11-12, 17, 21-22, 26, 30-31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 41-42, 45-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

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unpatentable over Kanazawa et al. (US 6,580,870) in view of Eyer et al. (US 5,982,445).

The examiner incorporates by reference the last detailed action against the claims and will address the added claim language in light of the arguments presented.

In response claim 1 has been amended to the arguments presented.

Kanazawa, is deemed to render and meets the recited limitations of two modes.

First mode of a DVD playback mode (Fig. 19 a, DVD VIDEO playback mode), not argued.

The second mode is a text mode, met by Fig. 19 B, interaction with browser window, being at least a text, interactive mode with the user, being HTLM contents.

Displaying a first markup language page that includes a first script (Fig. 19 a, "WEB Button", obviously associated and obvious in view if not met by (col. 20, lines 1-16 and col. 16-17, "Therefore, scripting the navigation commands enables the DVD video to be reproduced directly from the HTML. For a script in the HTML, the following is written when a certain button has been pressed. ... This enables playback to be resumed as playback is effected ... the playback of a DVD medium is controlled on the basis of the displayed HTML file and a Tag {the examiner's believes should be TAG} specifying the playback start position of the DVD video is embedded in the HTML script. The method also, enables interlocking display of DVD video and HTML contents.").

As understood and interpreted, The WEB BUTTON is associated with the pausing the DVD playback mode to change to text or browser mode and later resuming associated with the WEB button, upon selecting the button playback position is saved, to later resume.

The art as applied fails to disclose or suggest, displaying a first HTML/MLP that includes script, which changes the mode from video to text or browser.

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Eyer et al. teaches in Fig. 5, that control of devices thru the display using HTML with scripts, col. 3, lines 53-, "HTML forms often require CGI scripts to process user entered information. CGI scripts act as an interface between WEB servers and other", col. 4, "capability to control various TV functions ... in addition to interactive operations", as taught by Eyer.

Wherein Kanazawa teaches user a HTML with a script to store a playback position col. 20.

Based on the teaching of a control button with being HML with script, wherein script is used to handle inputs for control and to input data, therefore, based on the combination it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time of the invention with the prior art in front of themselves to render obvious, that the WEB button of Kanazawa can be an HTML with script, as taught by Eyer, wherein script can facilitate the change of mode, Eyer, and also be used to save the return position data, as taught by Kanazawa, upon the user selecting the WEB button to facilitate mode changes with HTML script type code, as is deemed obvious to those skilled in the art.

3. Claims 13-14, 15, 37, 39, 43-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Kanazawa et al. (US 6,580,870) and Eyer et al. (US 5,982,445) and further in view of Gerba et al. (US 5,931,908).

The examiner incorporates by reference the last detailed action the combination of Kanazawa and Gerba, as applied.

Claims 13, 15, 37, 39 etc..., has been analyzed and discussed with respect the last action, but, the claims have been amended to an additional limitation of,

- "retrieving a markup language page based on the address, in response to executing the command sequence.

The combination with Kanazawa renders obvious, that there are many command sequences processed in Kanazawa alone, wherein a command sequence is executed by Kanazawa when the user selects the WEB button, now modified to be an HTML with script control button, Eyer, the command sequence in col. 16, checking for the URL corresponding to the mark, if none, ignore, if exists,

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saving the position (set a value in a register), pull URL and give to WEB browser, which pauses and enables the browser (Fig. 19 A to Fig. 19 B), therefore, many steps in the flow chart corresponding to various command sequences and register settings.

4. Claims 4, 7 {second rejection to claims 7 & 32}, 10, 18-19, 23-24, 29, 32, 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Kanazawa et al. (US 6,580,870) and Eyer et al. (US 5,982,445) and further in view of Lyons (US 5,623,656).

Regarding claim 4, the combination with Kanazawa has the knowledge of SCRIPT and some suggested uses/functions associated, but, fails to disclose a wireless connection with respect to a remote site to allow for updating/modifying of script or scripts received by the user, thru a wireless means to communicate.

The examiner takes official notice that wireless between a server and device is well known, being an obvious conventional means for communications, therefore, it would have been obvious to utilize one of the many means to wirelessly receive and transfer requests by the user thru a wireless means, as is well known.

Lyons teaches that HTML script files can be updated from a remote server and teaches at col. 3, "script processor 104 may be broadly categorized as text insertion, conditional text insertion, database record access, conditional script redirection. Text insertion would result in the particular data block information being inserted into the HTML-D script that will be transmitted back to the client ... to fill in a particular field of the initial text-based FIF script with his or her name the name data could be inserted to appear in the next HTML script file that would be viewed by the client, therefore, providing an updated HTML script, modified from the first including a name.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination by providing the teaching of Lyons, thereby modifying initially received scripts, therefore modified or updated, from a remote cite, as taught by Lyons, and further an obvious design choice to utilize wireless being one of known means to communicate, as is well known and obvious to those skilled in the art.

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Claim 7 is met by the combination as applied obvious in view of Lyons, renders obvious that the received HTML with script, provides for, "conditional text insertion" of the HTML script, reads on and renders obvious to drop or means to for dropping user inputs, when not appropriate such as a conditional text field having HTML with script for a text entry which will not accept or drop inappropriate inputs from the user.

Regarding claim 19, the combination as applied provides for modifying script, script fields requiring specific inputs, dropping others, but, the art fails to particularly disclose that upon modifying the script from the remote wireless server for example that the script is modified in such a way to such that the control of the receipt of the user inputs is not changed to the second process, in other words to disable a previous script control by modifying the script, thereby disabling user responses for such as not changing to the second process either for a period or permanently.

The examiner takes official notice that disabling functions associated with script by changing or modifying would have been obvious to those skilled in the art, as the script dictates user controls, therefore, it would have been obvious to modify script to disable functions, as desired from a remote server, thereby changing the user options such as to disable user changing modes, by disabling previous options, as is considered to be obvious to those skilled in the art.

Claims 10, 18, 23, 24, 29 and 34 are analyzed and discussed with respect to the claims above.

5. Claims 2, 20, 25, 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Kanazawa et al. (US 6,580,870) and Eyer et al. (US 5,982,445) and further in view of Humpleman et al. (US 6,288,716).

The examiner incorporates by reference the last action against claims 2, 20, 25, 27, since original claims, wherein it is deemed obvious to modify the combination with Humpleman to changing control from the second mode to the first for example or other as desire by the user, with a rendered and displayed HTML with script to facilitate the control to the user as taught

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by Humpleman, as is obvious to those skilled in the art, as previously applied in view of being original status.

6. Claims 3 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Kanazawa et al. (US 6,580,870), Eyer et al. (US 5,982,445) and Humpleman et al. (US 6,288,716), as applied further in view of Lyons (US 5,623,656).

Claims 3 and 28 are rendered further, obvious in view of Lyons, wherein it is further obvious that if one script can be modified all scripts can be modified, as is obvious as applied above with Lyons, the examiner incorporates the detailed combination with Lyons herein, as previously applied.

7. Claims 16, 38, 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Kanazawa et al. (US 6,580,870), Eyer et al. (US 5,982,445), Gerba et al. (US 5,931,908) and further in view of Lyons (US 5,623,656).

The examiner incorporates by reference the last action against the claims and renders the combination further obvious in view of Lyons, since claims 16, 38 and 40 are in the original status.

Contact Fax Information

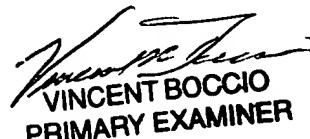
Any response to this action should be faxed to:

(571) 273-8300, for communication as intended for entry, this Central Fax Number as of 7/15/05

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications should be directed to the examiner of record, Monday-Tuesday & Thursday-Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM Vincent F. Boccio (571) 272-7373.

Primary Examiner, Boccio, Vincent
7/25/05


VINCENT BOCCIO
PRIMARY EXAMINER

REPLACEMENT SHEET

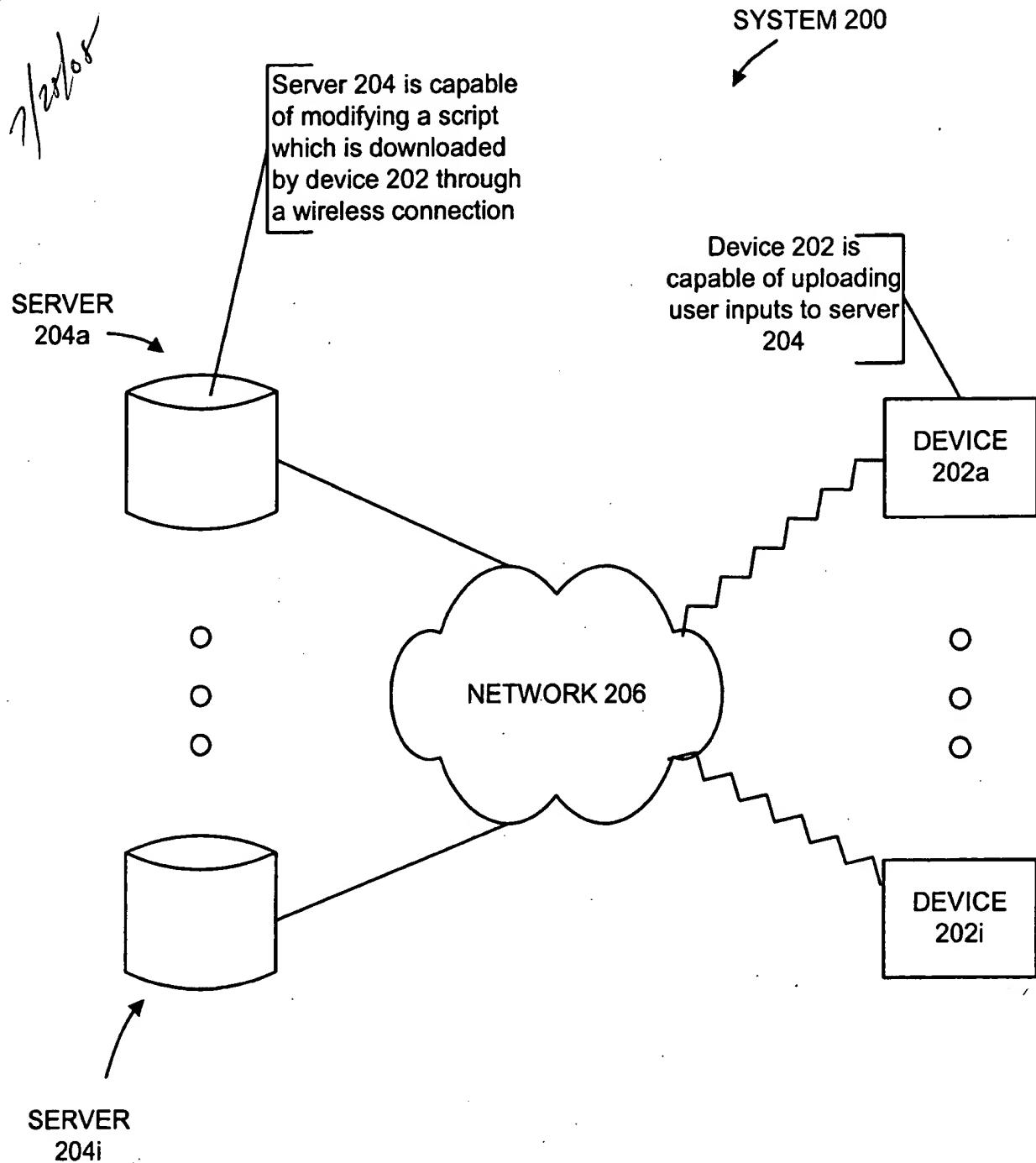


FIG. 2

ADDED DRAWING

| GPRM Value | Address | Time Code |
|------------|---|-----------|
| 3 | http://www.screenshot1.com | 800 |
| 4 | http://www.screenshot2.com | 1000 |
| 5 | http://www.screenshot3.com | 15 |
| 7 | http://www.screenshot4.com | 5000 |

TABLE 2

FIG. 7C